# SHAFTER'S REPLY

Ra Writes a Courteous Letter to Gen. Garcia.

## THANKS THE CUBAN ALLIES

## And Regrets That Garcia Has Withdrawn from Santiago.

Be Reminds the Cuban Leader That He Positued on Invitation to Enter Santiage and Witness the Surrender-He Has Given Full Credit to the Valiant Cubans in Fis Seport-The War Is Between Spain and the United States and the Cubans Could Take No Active Part in the Surrender-The Spanish Residents Delighted with the President's Assurance That Property Will Be Protected. The Judges Resign Because They Are Not Permitted to Ask Madrid if They May Becognise Our Sovereignty-Many Red Cross Relief Stations at Work-Our Troops Will Move Into the Mountains Toward Holguin.

Presidentable Desputch to Tun Sun. Specialo, July 23, via Kingston, Jamatos, Suly 28. Gen. Shafter has sent the follewing letter in reply to the communica-

tion audressed to him by Gen. Garda, in which the Cuban leader complained of the treatment accorded to the Cubans and anne need the withdrawal of his troops from further co-operation with the Amer-

"I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning, and regret exceedingly that you should regard yourself as in any way alighted or aggrieved.

"You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town o. Santiage to witness the surrender, which you declined.

"This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American Army.

"The policy of my Government in continuing in power temperarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss. To show you the views held by my Government, I inclose a copy of the instructions received. this territory while it is held by the to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000. United States.

Full credit has been given to you and your valiant men in my report to my Covernment, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign.

"I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity. I remain yours very sin-SHAFTER, Major-General.

Cen. Garcia has withdrawn his troops from the vicinity of the city. Moderate Cul ans dread the accession to power of the lubans as much as the Spaniards do. President McKinley's proclamation announcing that property rights would be respected and the law enforced has produred a feeling of relief among the Spanfands, who feared the confiscation of their Property. A great many Spaniards will remain in Santiago instead of returning 1. ipnitte

The Judges of the Spanish Court of Jus ties held a conference upon the question of recognizing the sovereignty of the Unit-1 States or resigning and desired to tomsult the Government at Madrid in the in her. Gen. Shafter informed them that the Madrid dovernment was powerless in Lyonge affairs, and the Justices will conse menti; resign.

The 'ulan non-combatants are preparing a patition to President McKinley asking the removal of the Spanish officeholdthe they say that the Cubans were a longing for liberty when the Americans intervened to expel the Spaniards. In a all of the Spanish authorities should be excluded.

Prig. Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly of the much riders, has entered upon his daties as Milliany Covernor of Santiago, w "Le vinggient satisfaction.

With the exception of a few encounters are creating, and business generally is lording up. The Spaniards, both the soltheir and he sivilians, hear no animosity toward the Americans, but they speak were blendy of the Cubans. The Ninth the difference the only troops in the it's mitthey have not the slightest in hammining order. The Samuel soldiers are anxious to leave for of he at the earliest possible moment. ich, forel has notified the First Division to proper fer semarkation on July 24.

The " of Coss supplies have all been wild Jum the steamer State of Texas ed are piled up in the customs shed. Esticf stations and cookhouses have been | Ace

established, where all comers are fed, women and children having preference. The poor gather in crowds at these places daily to get their allowance of soup and bread. Food is scarce in the city and

prices are very high. No definite plans for the disposition of the troops have been given out. All that is known is that they will retire to the hills in the direction of Holguin, which place may be attacked. In the event of an attack upon the place it is expected that the Spaniards there will make a stubborn resistance. The soldiers who are accustomed to Indian warfare are to be retained in Cuba until the trouble is place to-morrow, but there is little hope

Dr. A. M. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and three Red Cross nurses belonging to Dr. Lesser's staff have all recovered from their attack of fever and are returning to the United States. Dr. Parker of New Orleans is ill

Siboney is deserted. Nothing is left there except the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the hospitals. Dr. Guiteras, the fever expert, is returning home. A party of engineers under Col. Burr has been sent to repair the bridges north of Santiago.

The transports unleading at the Santiago wharves are returning to the United States as fast as they are discharged without convoys. There is no yellow fever scare in the city. A few mild cases of the disease were reported, but their number is diminishing.

The fear now entertained is that a new and malignant type may break out in the army. To guard against it, every possible precaution is being taken, and the men who have been exposed will be sent as rapidly as possible to camps in the North. | preciates the condition of his soldiers, some of Gen. Castillo says that Garcia will

probably refuse to grant the request made by Gen. Miles for a detechment of partment to-day the extraordinary activity fifty Cubans to assist in the operations in Porto Rico.

MORE PRISONERS COMING IN.

8,000 at Guantaname Very Glad to Accep the Terms of Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-This despatch was received at the War Department to-night: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23-6:25 P. M. Adjutant-General, Washington :

Colonel of Engineers, Spanish army, just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French Consul that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included. Noterediting. he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in hospital. Expect 2,000 men in to-morrow from San Luis and Palmas.

"Will send an officer to-morrow or next day, with one of Gen. Toral's, to receive surrender by me yesterday from the President, at Guantanamo, and then go to Sagua and which appear to cover everything that Baraoon and receive the surrender there, can possibly arise in the government of Think the number of prisoners will be fully up

W. R. SHAFTER.

TELLOW FEFER AT SANTIAGO.

Three Deaths Yesterday and Three on the Sist-1,500 Sick, but Only 150 of Fever. WASHINGTON, July 23.-This despatch from Gen. Shafter was given out by the War Department at midnight:

BANTIAGO, Cubs. July 23. Adjutant-General, Washington.

The following men died at the yellow fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Dongan, civil ian : Bert Louis, band, Seventh Infantry : Private Fred A. Percival, Company F. Thirty-third Michigan. On the 21st inst., Sorgeant J. Britton, Troop G. First Cavalry; William J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Bullivan, Company L. Seventh Infantry.

No deaths at the front have been reported as yet. Complete report will be sent in the morn The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever, about 1,500 (exact number will be given in the morning) Only a small part of those sick are down with the fever, about 10 per cent., 150 in all. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get them on fresh ground, and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about three miles. SHAPTER, Major-General, Commanding."

SHAFTER AND GARCIA.

### Nothing Received from Shafter Regarding

Cuban General's Withdrawal. Wishington, July 23.—Gen. Shafter had faried to notify the War Department, up to the time Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Molklejohn left the department this evening. of the receipt of Gen. Garcia's letter announce ing his withdrawai from co-operation with the American troops. There is much disappoint ment over Gen. Shafter's tardiness in the matter, as the Administration is anxious to know the facts at once, so that the strained relations that exist between the Cuban and American forces in eastern Cuba can be removed before they lead to further misunderstanding. Already efforts are being made to arrange the

matter satisfactorily. As far as the incident concerns the general elations between the American and Cuban authorities, it may be said emphatically that the mest cordial feeling exists between the officials here and the representatives of the Cuban epublic. Each side is anxious to assist the other, and there has been no friction, nor is there likely to be any. There is a disposition in official circles to criticise Gen. Shafter for his lack of tact in not inviting Gen. Carcia to in the suburbs the city is quiet. Shops | witness the formal surrender of Santiago, or at east to have expirined to the Cuban leader that there was no disposition to ignore him. Shafter, however, appears to have taken a lislike to his Cuban allies, and believed they should not have been treated with considera-

This, however, is not the view of the Adminatration. Whatever may have been the condust of Gen. Garcia's men in the Santiago campaign, the Washington authorities have as forgotten the great assistance furnished to Lieut. Col. Huntington's gallant band of marines on Guantanamo Bay. There are many officials who are firm in the belief that despite reports from Gen Shafter and despatches in newspapers, the Cubans fight well. the opinion here that the matter will blow ver, but while a settlement remains in abeyance much uneasiness is felt.

Up the Hudson to-day, Steamer City of Lowell.

TAMPA TROOPS OFF AT LAST.

HE IS EXPECTED TO REACH A LAND-ING PLACE TO-DAY.

MILES NEAR PORTO RICO.

According to the Original Plans It Will Be Gunnica, on the South Ceast, About Fifteen Miles West of Ponce-Rushing Supplies to the Landing Place-List of the Organizations That Have Loft or Arc About to Leave to Join Gen. Miles's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Officials of the Administration who are most intimately concorned with the conduct of the war are confidont that Major-Gen. Miles and the first of the military expedition to Porto Rico will reach a landing that the Washington authorities will be enprised of the fact on the same day. Cable facilities for communicating with Washington will not be available for Gen. Miles without first sending his despatches a long distance by boat, and it cannot be expected that his first care will be to communicate with the Government. His most important work will be to make arrangements for the landing and to protect himself from attack from the enemy upon his arrival. Unless the original plans of those in charge of the joint milltary and naval expedition are changed, the landing of the first detachment of troops will be made under the protection of the guns of the fleet at Guanica, a town about fifteen miles west of Ponce, on the southern coast of Porto Rico.

This proposed landing place was decided or by the War Department, after consultation with representatives of the insurgent party in Porto Rico, who have lately been in Washing-ton in consultation with the officials. It is regarded as forming not only a convenient place for getting troops and supplies ashore from the ships, but as the safest from attack by the Spaniards. It is also within easy reach of the fine road which leads from Popeo to the city of San Juan on the northern coast. The Administration expects that upon arrival at the landing place, Gen. Miles will order the debarkation of his troops without much delay, for not only is it desired to make a prompt movement against the enemy, but the commanding General apwhom have been on board ship ever since the

fall of Santiago. Judging from appearances at the War De which immediately preceded and followed the Santiago campaign will not be lessened until news is received of the arrival and landing of Gen. Miles. The first information of this will probably come in the form of despatches sent by boat to the nearest cable station outside of Porto Rico, but the Administration expects that Gen. Miles will soon get possession of the cable at Ponce, and later of the one at San Juan. It s understood that the British cables leading from those points has been cut, but they can be readily joined by signal officers with Gen. Miles's army as soon as the military forces are

prepared to seize and protect the cable stations. While the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General are walting to hear of the arrival of the first military expedition at Porto Rico the busiest places in the War Department are the Quartermaster's and Subsistence bureaus. Orders have already been issued for the movement of large bodies of troops to Porto Rico, and the departments which have the task of providing the soldiers with Quartermaster's and subsistence supplies are fully occupied with the prep-

arations for equipping the several expeditions.
It was learned at the War Department to-day that the organizations of troops which have already left or are about to leave Tampa for Forto Rico are the Eleventh and Nineteenth regiments of regular infantry, Troop D of the Second Cavalry. Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery, Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry, Company F of the Eighth Infantry, Gen. Ernst's brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps, consisting of the Third Illinois, Fourth brigade. First Division, First Corps, consisting sylvania and A of Missouri and the Twenty-sevouth Indiana Pattery : Gen. Garretson's brigade, consisting of the Sixth Massachusetts and the Eixth Lilinois; Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, Batteries B and F of the Fourth Artillery, Battery B of the Fifth Artillery and 275 recruits. Only ten companies of the Sixth Illinois embarked from Tampa; the remaining two companies sailed with Gen. Ernst's brigade

from Charleston. It was learned at the War Department to-day that the Administration now expects to send a total force of 35,000 men to Porto Rico. A. large part of this force is already under orders to move, but some of the organizations to be employed in the campaign have not been se-

Col P J Hecker Quartermaster, has been put in charge of the transportation business of the Porto Rican expedition. He will leave here on Wednesday or Thursday next, and will sail for Porto Rico from Newport News. Hecker was to have taken charge of the transportation of supplies to Porto Rico for the first expedition, personally commanded by Gen. Miles. Yesterday a telegram was received from Gen. Miles saying that was disappointed because Col. Hecker had not arrived. It was then determined that Col. Hecker should proceed to Porto Rico as soon as he had concluded the arrangements for sending the Spanish prisoners at Santiago back

to their homes The Porto Rican expedition in charge of Gen. Antonio Mattei Lluveras and the United | Porto Rico. States Commissioner, Mr. Warren P. Sutton, ormer United States Consul-General to Mex co. left Washington to-day for Newport News. On Monday morning they will embark at that place on the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, proceeding then directly to Guanica, on

the southern coast of Porto Blee, where they will join Gen. Miles. Ten thou and United States troops will ac company the expedition from Newport News, carrying with them 30,000 rifles, with a corsponding quantity of ammunition, toother with clothes and other necessaries with which to equip their Rican allies. There are now 3,000 Porto Rican volunteers in the neighborhood of Guanica, avaiting an opportunity to join the United Frates troops. Most of them are without arms,

and are commanded by small plantation owners The Porto Ricans who accompany Commiscioner Sut'on and Gen. Lluveras are Senera Mutteo Fajardo, Rafael Marwach, Emilio Genzaice, José Budet, Juan Bezoza, Carios Nuñoz, and Domingo Collazo. All have recently come to this country from the island, after making as strong a party therefor annexation as possible, and Gen. Miles desired to take them on the expedition in the hope of bringing over to the revolutionists' cause some of the Porto Ricans

who are fighting for Spain. from a friend in Porto Bico, in which the writer says that the war will be a bitter and bloody one, as not only the Spaniards, but the most of the native Porto Ricans, will have to be conquered.

The majority of the ignorant class of natives have been told by their employers that the Americans will be even more sovers on them han the Spaniards are, and they have been terrified into taking up arms for their op-TITGE GOTS.

E. & W. E. & W. The popular summer collar. Habodas. -44s.

Under Hurry Orders Nine Transports with 4.000 Men Sail for Porto Rico.

TAMPA, Fla., July 23.—The Porto Rico expedition sailed at noon to-day. It consisted of nine troopships and carried about 4,000 men and immense quantities of all kinds of stores. It is doubtful if the expedition would have salled for several days had it not been for the peremptory orders received from Wash ington last night to start at once. The long delay in the preparations of the expedition seems to have exasperated the officials at the Capital, and the result was that the most urgent orders to the officers in charge here were received last night. Evidently the expedition was sent away before it was ready, as the Fifth United States Infantry which was to have been one of the regiments to compose the expedition, was left chind, and the two companies belonging to it who have been occupying Dry Tortugas since the beginning of the war only reaching here to-night. The troopship Mohawk was designated as the flagship of the fleet, and on her went Gen. Schwan, commanding the expe

The Mohawk was the last to leave and, be sides otherstores, carried most of the artillery It was definitely said by one of the officer who sailed on the flagship that the fleet would go to Porto Rico by way of Santiago. He also said that the fleet had on board a considerable quantity of stores for Gen, Shafter's army which will be left at Santiago.

The indications to-night point to the sending of another expedition in the very near future from Tampa. There are here a number of troops who were to have gone on the expedition which left to-day, had the capacity of the transports been sufficient. Among these are the remnants of sevral regiments of cavalry, the Fifth United States Infantry and four troops of the Roosevelt rough riders. That such an expedition is in contemplation by the Governmen and that a number of the volunteer regiments from here are to go on it is evident from the t that the movement to Fernandina was suddealy stopped this afternoon. The Second jeorgia Regiment was already on the train. with equipments and horses, when an order was received for it to unload and go into camp Tampa Heights

The suddenness of this order has completely speet all speculations as to the intention of the Government. It seemingly means that a num ber of the volunteer regiments are to be kept in Tampa for some time yet or that they are to be sent over to Porto Rico on the next expedition. The volunteer regiments still here the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Second Georgia, Third Pennsylvania, First Ohio, 157th Indiana, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland. To-night everything is in a state of uncertainty around headquarters and every officer there is in momentary expectation of additional countermanding orders from Washington.

THE NEWPORT NEWS EXPEDITION. Soldiers from Camp Thomas Will Arriv

To-day-Stores on the Transports. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 23 .- The Chesa

peake and Ohio Railroad officials here have reseived notice that the troop train which was expected to arrive here this afternoon at 6 'clock from Chickamauga will not get here until to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. There was some delay at Clifton Forge, which caused the change in the schedule of the train. Five thousand men are expected to arrive ore to-morrow. The men are on two trains

and will go up to Newport News at such intervals. It is more than probable that the trains will be stopped just cuteids the city opposite the camping ground which has been selected by Major Wilson, and the men marched directly there, as the loading of the troops on the transports will not begin until Monday morning or, may be, that afternoon. It is evident that there will be no scaroity of

god among the soldiers who are sent Fennsylvania and Fourth Ohio; Gen. Grant's | to Porto Rico. There are now sixty-five cars of subsistence here waiting to be of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illiplaced on board of transports bound for nois; Light Batteries A of Illinois, B of Penn-Porto Rico. Fifteen cars arrived this morning at 1 o'clock, and the remainder came in during the day. The material consist of canned goods principally, there being eighteen cars of canned tomatoes. The City of Washington has been receiving

quantities of stores, ammunition and horses and the work of loading her and other vessels will be pushed to-night and to-morrow. During the day the Washingtoon took on twenty cars of subsistence, six cars of hay and a large umber of horses and guns.

ST. PAUL GOES BACK TO-MORROW. 5he Lacks Forty Men-Will Carry Some Small Boats for the Navy.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul took on coal and water vesterday from barges and will sail for Santiago to-morrow morning. Capt. Sigsce said vesterday that he had made a request for forty new men and that he thought they yould be sent over from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

The St. Paul has been short-handed for a ong time. She had to leave eight men at Santiago because they accidentally took a yellow fever patient as a passenger in a boat they were rowing, and yesterday Capt. Sigabee dismissed eight more men because of general unfitness

The St. Paul will carry a big cargo of medicines and stores to Santiago and will also take some large cutters and whale boats for the mayy, which may be used in landing troops at

GOING BACK TO SANTIAGO.

A Large Number of Refugees Leave Jamaics for Home.

Special Cubie Despatch to THE SUN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 23.—The Royal mail ceamship Dee sailed from this port to-day with a large number of refugees on board returning to Santiago.

This is the first batch of refugees that have cturned since the capitulation of Santiago but there are thousands of others who will follow as soon as they are able to do so.

THE POWERS WILL BE THERM It Is Said Their Warships Will Observe Watson's Operations Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

ships of the various nations will congregate here to observe the movements of Admiral Watson's American squadron.

TANGIER, July 23 .- It is expected that war-

The First New York Regiment to Sail fo Honolulu This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department expects that the troops destined for garrison duty in Honoluiu will sail from San Francis early next week. The preparations for depar ture have been nearly completed. In all probacility Gen. Merriam will go to Hawaii. either with the troops or on another vessel, a little later. The rallitary force bound for Hawaii consists of the First New York Volunteers.

'Spniu's Floating Debt Piles Up. Special Cable Desputch to Turk Sun.

Madaid, July 28.—The Spanish floating debt nas increased 78,185,500 pesetas during the past fluancial year.

Worth Seeing. mpson's new loan office and safe deposit vaults, West did of, near Broad way. - Ade,

HER RULERS WANT PEACE.

THIS IS THE GREAT FACT IN SPAIN'S SITUATION.

Sagasta Is Prepared to Go as Far as He Can Toward Peace and Then Leave the Issue in the Hands of a Military or Fusion Ministry - Carlism Is Growing Fast-Friends of the Little King Turn to Gen. Polavieja as the Possible Savier of the Dynasty-Robledo Is the Stronger Influence - His Position Not Known. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

LONDON, July 24 .- The domestic and politica situation in Spain still governs the question of peace or war. The Sagasta Government, if the explicit avowals of its chief and more than one its other members count for anything, is seeking to arrenge terms with the United States, but so far only denials reach Europe from Washington.

It is still an open question, of course, whether the present Cabinet at Madrid dares to con clude peace upon even the most moderate terms that President McKinley is bound to require; but within the past week evidence has accumulated that Senor Sagasta's intention is to go as far as possible and then hand over the negotiations to a military or combination Ministry, preparations for which are now well ad-

The Spanish people thus far have maintained considerable patience, and are calm under the severe repressive measures which the Government has adopted. Many observers in Madrid, bowever, do not conceal their belief that the present quiet is more ominous than reassuring. There is no doubt that Carlien is gaining many converts of all classes in Spain. The Madrid correspondent of THI SUN, in a letter received to-day, mentions that he met a well-known naval officer hitherto loyal to the Alfonso dynasty, who did not hesitate to confess that he had just become a con vert to Carlism as the one force which contained any regenerating spirit for Spain. I Senor Robledo, whose position is not defined should join the Carlists and bring Weyler with him the Alfonso dynasty would be doomed.

Gen. Polavieja is the man whom the friends of the present regime turn to as its possible He is deeply attached to the Queen Regent, is almost the only public man in Spain with clean hands, and for years has denounce he iniquity of Spanish rule in Cuba. But the task is one which would appal the strongest of great leaders.

Prophecy in regard to the form the inevitable snouement at Madrid will take remains difficult. No man has yet appeared on the political horizon who is sufficiently strong to handle matters firmly, and whose policy would be consistent enough to allow a logical forecast.

Under the present circumstances Seffor Robledo seems likely to be the strongest influence when the settlement comes. If Gen. Weyler joins him Robledo will be the predomi nant partner. Both have given indications of tepublican leanings, but Robledo refused to make the definite statement which the leaders of his party tried to extract from him at the meeting on July 17, on the ground that it is not yet time to make an alliance with any party. As a matter of fact he is waiting and watching for the pronouncement of public opinion and the action of Don Carlos.

The politicians are assembling at Madrid for a similar object. Schores Silvela and Castelar are expected daily. Seffor Moret is already there and in frequent communication with Sagasta, who it is believed will use him in the peace negrot ations.

Two things are certain: Carlism is strengthening. Its weakest element perhaps is Don Carlos himself. Second, the Government anxiously desired

It is significant that the despatch on July 20 to THE SUN announcing the Cabinet's determination to seek peace came without delay. other despatches which the correspondent filed from twelve to twenty hours earlier arriving subsequently. The amazing reason of this is that the censor himself addressed the despatch to THE SUN'S London office at the instance of the Spanish Government without the authority of THE SUN's correspondent. The latter, inquiring about the matter, learned that the despatch he had intended for July 20 remained unsent. Madrid was then seething with revolutionary reports. The despatch merely gave the official denial that Valencia was up in arms for a republic and Navarre for the Carlists; that Weyler, Cerralbo, and Robledo had been arrested, and that Polavieja had been summoned to command a force of 20,000 troops to suppress

This message remained unsent. That even the denial of such reports was suppressed indiestes the panic-struck condition of the Government.

the Carlist Insurrection

Meanwhile Madrid has been reverently holding funeral services for Corvera's illustrious dead At the services for Vice-Admiral Villamil a most impressive requiem was beauti fully sung by a full choir. The plaintive solos were rendered with such feeling that the ladies were in tears. The church was packed with black-dressed rich and poor. Here and there was a brilliant uniform. The people recall that Villamil swore he would not return alive

The gloom has been dissipated in connection with the death of Capt. Lazaga, the commander of the Almirante Oquendo. It was first reported that he had committed suicide in the hour of defeat. If so, a Catholic country and Church might have refused to hold services for the repose of his soul, though the Church is always liberal and gives the benefit of the doubt, as in the case of Prince Rudolf of Austria. Nevertheless, there was much relief when Admiral Cervera's telegram was received declaring that Capt. Lazaga died fighting on his

The Spaniards have been sincerely touched by the American tributes conceding the solfsacrifice and heroism of the vanquished foe. They have gladly read that the conquerors and conquered have been fraternizing over their simple rations. They are sure the Americans have lost nothing in the eyes of the world by their courteous treatment of their prise Madrid daily expects to hear that the Amer-

icans and insurgents have come to blows. Since the Philippines and Cuba are lost, an effort will be made by the Government to en sourage tobacco growing in the most suitable districts in Spain

The Mayor of Madrid has forbidden further open-air dances in the suburbs, on the ground that they do not accord with the unhappy state of the country. The poor, who wish to dance themselves into forgetfulness of their miseries, think it is arbitrary not to suppress bull fights and society dances as well.

PEACE POURPARLERS.

#### It Is Said They Are Proceeding Through the English and Freuch Ambassadors. Special Cable Despatches to Turn Sun.

LONDON, July 23.-The correspondent of THE us in Madrid telegraphs that inquiries in high official circles regarding measures looking to he conclusion of reace have resulted in no inormation tending to show the actual situation. One important official intimated that the poace forecasts in which the press had in

exist and are proceeding through the medium of the English and French Ambassadors. The Spanish Embassy in London expresses ignorance of any peace negotiations. Madaid, July 23.—Several important works

iniged were pure inventions. Nevertheless,

there is reason to believe that peace pourparlo's

in Barcelona were closed to-day. Business is at a standstill, the harbor is absolutely cleared of shipping and extreme misery prevail throughout the city.

Señor Auñon, Minister of Marine, categori cally denies the statements that Admiral Corvora has resolved to make his home in the United States.

Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the Ministerial Council to-day, said that the Cabinet had left the decision of the question of a newspaper strike against the Government censorship wholly in his hands.

The Cabinet will present their compliments and congratulations to the Queen Regent tomorrow, which will be her Majesty's saint's day Gen. Polavieja said in an interview to-day that he did not possess the qualities necessary

to lead a new party, but that he would sup port a new party if one were formed. MADRID HEARS STRANGE NEWS.

By What Cable Does Havana Tell Her We Have Landed 18,000 Men at Manzanillo? Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 23 .- A despatch received here rom Havana says that 18,000 American soldiers have landed near Manzanillo. The garrison at that place is doing everything possible to prepare the town for a strong defence.

Part of the American squadron, the despatch says, is proceeding to Jibara, and it is believed that two other divisions of the squadron will concurrently bombard Cienfuegos and Mariel. Captain-General Blanco is to preside over meeting of engineers at which it is expected that additional measures of defence will be

decided upon. A strange vessel approached Morro Castle day or two ago, but afterward withdrew.

DYING IN HAVANA STREETS. A Newspaper's Comments on the Terrible Condition of the City.

KEY WEST, July 23 .- A recent issue of the Diario de La Marina which was received hero to-day has an editorial which reveals a startling condition of affairs in Havana. The paper declares that when the war began there was sufficient food in the stores and warehouses to have supplied the city for two months, but that speculators drove prices so high that, while there is food in the city, thousands are starving. Prices are so high that 50 per cent. oi the work-

ing people are dying of hunger. 'It is impossible to hide the real situation, says the paper. "The enormous number of deaths daily caused by starvation in Havana shows an appalling state of misery. No blockaded city ever suffered more. Those who can augh when they hear of people dying by hunger should tell us what sustains all these unfortunates in the sickness caused by want of food in this healthful city that is threatened

with depopulation. For these dead there is no funeral pomy The press has the names of hundreds of victims who have died for want of food and medical attendance. Those who laugh should tell of what these people die, the poor workingmen, whose factories are closed, and who are wandering through the streets picking from ash barrels something to eat that is thrown away by the servants of those who try to make

"Of what do those poor women in rags persh who faint in our pablic streets, interrupting our way with cans empty in their hands, in which they thought they might carry some thing to their little ones, who are waiting, or them? They were out seeking for the food that it is impossible to through charity or for money; of what do they die? Of what do their children die? Children who once had bread and medicine from the Department of Charity. Nobody cares for them to-day. We say this because we are doing a service to the public, and it is in the cause of humanity. All these unlucky beings have died of hunger and misery not because there is no food in Havana, but because it is held at high prices by speculators, who will do as good business as if the Yankees had

"If we did not know that those who are doing this are Spaniards, we would doubt that they had a country and would say they were conspiring to the same purpose as the Yankees, but going by a different road."

According to the same newspaper, communications between the Isle of Pines and Batabano are still maintained. The steamer Protector and the gunboat Fradera are making constant trips. Mario Ortis is in command of the Fradera, and the gunboat has been sent to protect the Isle of Pines.

All kinds of defences are being made, and soveral battalions of infantry, artillery, and cavalry will be sent from Havana at once. These forces will be under Col. José Bonet, who has

"If the Americans want to come, I shall soon be ready for them.'

WAR COUNCIL IN THE WHITE HOUSE, The Programme for Commodore Watson's

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- A two hours' session of President McKinley, Secretary Long and the members of the Naval War Board, Admiral Sicard, Capt. Crowninshield and Capt. Mahan, at the White House to-day, was devoted to a review of the general situation of the war, with

particular reference to the naval features. All the questions that affect the navy were gone over. It is probable that the programme to be intrusted to Commodore Watson for execution was the most important matter under consideration, and that attention was given to the eeds of the United States naval force in the Philippines, with a view to providing for any nergeucy. When he left the White House Secretary Long said that, with the exception of its participation in the Porto Rican campaign and the Watson expedition, the navy's work yould not be serious until the Havana campaign was inaugurated. As for the eastern squadron, Mr. Long said that it would leave

HARVARD HERE IN QUARANTINE. To Be Disinfected, as a Precaution, Before She Takes on Coal.

when the President said so.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived from Hampton Roads and anchored off Tompkinsville at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The cruiser left Santiago on July 8 with over a thousand Spanish prisoners. She landed some at Portamouth, N. H., and some at Hampton Roads. The story of the attempted revolt of some of the prisoners aboard her off Siboney has been told. Dr. Doty refused to allow anybody aboard of her yesterday afternoon, as he has decided to disinfect her thoroughly. This will be done because the cruiser has been in Southern waters so long that there is a possibility of infection from her The disinfecting steamer James W. Wads-worth will be taken alongside of the Harvard -day and work will be begun at once. No one seems to know where the cruiser will go next. but as soon as the disinfectors are through with her she will take on coal and supplies.

Carlebad Mud Bathe in America

Two doctors thoroughly familiar with the mudbath oure, and having a large clientele, want some one willing to invest \$15,000 for the erection of first-class mad baths to correspond to an elegant hotel, cappionally located near Chicago, and which can be leased on very favorable terms. Hotel now used for summer reserve believes only.

This is an exceptional opportunity to make big money, and it will pay to five tigate. Address Doctor, P. O. box 145, New York Ony.—48s.

THAT VICTORY AT NIPE.

FOUR OF OUR SMALL WARSHIPS TOOK EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

Forts Banged at Them, Mines Were Exploded About Them and a Spanish

Forts Are Ours and the Cruiser Is Sunk. KEY WEST, July 23 .- The cruiser Topeka arrived here this morning from Nipe, Santiage province, with details of the fight of Thursday, July 21, in which four small American warships entered the bay, took three forts and sank

Cruiser Fired Wildly - Result, the

a Spanish gunboat. The Wasp, Leyden, Topeks, and Annapolis had been blockading the coast about Nipe for a week or more. Admiral Sampson for some time had had his eye on the harbor, which is ten miles long and four wide, has deep water and will make an admirable base for colliers and warships. On Thursday he issued orders to

take the harbor. The entrance is narrow, and protected on the western side by a small fort, where there is a signal station, from which it was believed mines laid across the channel were to be operated. On the eastern side was another small

The Leyden led the way, followed by the Wasp, Topeka, and Annapolis. As she passed through the narrow channel entrance into the harbor two mines were exploded near the Topeka. One blew up a column of water one hundred yards ahead of her and the other was two hundred yards away on the port quarter.

As soon as the forts at the entrance were in range the ships opened on them with all guns, They replied, but their shots were wild, and ten minutes of American gunnery drove the men from the batteries. seen scampering in all directions to get out of range. Both forts were deserted by the time the American ships were in the channel, and the little squadron passed into the harbor safely.

Once in the broad bay they saw the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan lying off Mangle Point, on he eastern side of the harbor. The American ships circled around the western shore, and, when within 4,000 yards range, opened on her. She replied wildly for a few minutes, but her crew were unable to stand the rain of shot and took to their boats after a battle of fifteen min utes' duration.

Their ship was then settling in the water. and, seeing that she was abandoned, each of the American vessels sent boats out to her. By the time they reached her the cruiser was on the bottom, with only her upper works above water. The Wasp's men got the Spanish colors. The sunken cruiser was a vessel of 980 tons and carried three 4.7-inch guns, two 2.8-inch and two small rapid-fire rifles. She was 203 feet long. Her whole bow had been torn away by the American fire, but whether her sinking was due to her injuries or to scut-

tling is not known. Beyond Mangle Point is Point de la Mercedes, m which are a small town and a fort. Having finished with the cruiser, the Topeka landed two shells in this fort, and the shots were answered by a white flag. The work was now done, except for a search for two small gunboats, mounting one gun each which the Cubans said were in the harbor. The Wasp and Leyden went in search of them in the inlet. The Topeka left for Key West at 3 clock, and up to that time the gunboats had not been found. It is probable that they ran

up the Mayora River. According to the Cubans the harbor forte

vere garrisoned by 500 soldiers. Our loss was nothing. How many Spaniards were killed is not known. On the way to Key West the Topeka passed the Puritan, Terror, Cincinnati and Mont-

gomery. These vessels signalled that they were going to Nipe. After the fight it was found that the channel was well sown with mines. The Wasp and Leyden are now at work taking them up to allow of the entrance of the other vessels with-

While about the Jorge Juan the American ackies dived to the cabin and brought up a number of souvenirs. One was a board or which was painted the motto "Be brave and you will get back to Spain.'

SHIPLOAD OF TROOPS FOR MANILA The Transport Bio de Janeiro Sails from

San Francisco wi h Gen. H. G. Otis SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 .- The transport Rio de Janeiro, carrying two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers, recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, and a detachment of the signal corps, passed through the Golden Gate this corning on the way to Manila. The vessel ing in the stream off the Pacific Mail pier last night, and the soldiers were very comfortable in their quarters. Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, who is in command, spent the night ashore, and

early this morning called on Major-Gen. Merriam for final instructions. Gen. Otis went on board the ship about 10 clock and the blue peter was then run up to the masthead. Haif an hour later the anchor was weighed, and amid the cheers of the

crowds ashore and the blowing of steam whistles the vessel started on her voyage The steamer St. Paul may get away in five days, and she will be followed by the Scandia and Arizona. No troops have been chosen for these ships, but, following the policy of Gen. Otis, recruits of the different regiments already at Manila will be sent first. The Scandia needs so much rlumbing that she is somewhat behind the Arizona, but an endeavor will be made

#### to get the two transports off together. HUNGRY SPANIARDS.

Some of Them Even Sell Ammunition to the

nbans for Something to Eat KEY WEST, July 23 .- Lieut. Manuel Rubarcabar of the forces of Col. Carlos Rojas arrived in port to-day. He says the situation is very grave among the Spanish, food being very scarce. The soldiers are so hungry at times that they are compelled to sell ammunition to the agents of the Cubans. Starvation is at hand

at Cardenas and the towns nearby. The Cuban General, Rodriguez, after conultation with the officers of his force, resolved to begin at once active operations against towns in Matanzas and Havana prov-inces. Over 250 men have joined the forces of

Col. Rojas in the last few days. Rubarcabar also tells of several fights in which the forces under Col. Rojas took part. He was informed that guerrilla forces were convoying cattle and were near Cardenas. He ordered an attack on the Spanish forces at once. After a fight of several hours the Spanish rerented, leaving eleven dead, their arms and ammunition and the cattle they carried off and a number of wounded.

WHERE TO LAND PRISONERS.

Spanish Secretary of War Suggests Ports on the Atlantic and Bay of Biscay. WASHINGTON, July 23.-The following despatch from Gen. Shafter was received last

iight: "SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22. H. C. Cerbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
"I am just in receipt of a letter from Gen. Torul, saying the Spanish Secretary of War deires the troops landed at Vigo, Coruña, on the

Atlantic, and at Santander in the Bay of Biscare "SHAFTER, Major-General Commanding."

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